INDIA: DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT (MPS-003)
TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Course Code: MPS-003
Assignment Code: ASST/TMA/2021-22
Marks: 100

Answer any five questions in about 500 words each. Attempt at least two questions from each section. Each question carries 20 marks.

SECTION-I

1. Discuss how democracy and development are co-related to each other

2. Analyse the working of the federal system in India.

3. Discuss the significance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in Indian democracy.

4. Critically analyse the functioning of parliamentary democracy in India.

5. Write short notes on the following in about 250 words each:
   a) The Naxalbari Peasant Uprising
   b) Indicators of Human Development

SECTION-II

6. Critically examine the impact of the new economic policy on working class in India

7. Comment on the following in about 250 words each:
   a) Caste in Indian Democracy
   b) Gender and Development

8. Discuss the Factors for the growth of regionalism in India.

9. Explain the role of media in Indian democracy

10. Write short notes on the following in about 250 words each:
    a) Economic Consequences of Migration
    b) Identity Politics in India

ASSIGNMENT SOLUTIONS SAMPLE(2021-2022)

MPS-03

India: Democracy & Development

Disclaimer/Special Note: These are just the sample of the Answers /Solu tions to some of the Questions given in the Assignments. These Sample Answers/Solu tions are prepared by Private Teacher/Tutors/Authors for the help and guidance of the student to get an idea of how he/she can answer the Questions given the Assignments. We do not claim 100% accuracy of these sample answers as these are based on the knowledge and capability of Private Teacher/Tutor. Sample answers may be seen as the Guide/Help for the reference to prepare the answers of the Questions given in the assignment. As these solutions and answers are prepared by the private Teacher/Tutor so the chances of error or mistake cannot be denied. Any Omission or Error is highly regretted though every care has been taken while preparing these Sample Answers /Solu tions. Please consult your own Teacher /Tutor before you prepare a Particular Answer and for up-to-date and exact information, data and so luti on. Student should must read and refer the official study material provided by the university.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Discuss how democracy and development are co-related to each other.

Ans. Towards Understanding of Democracy: Democracy has been defined government, of the people, by the people and for the people. As in indirect democracy governments are formed on the basis of votes, so will of majority prevails. All over the world in democratic countries will of majority prevails and persons belonging to majority religion or sect or caste, creed or sex rule, but India is only country where safeguards, concessions and privileges have been provided to minorit ies , to weaker sections, to fair sex etc., and they rule and occupy highest offices as such India can be considered as a form of good governance that empowers the way of arriving at decisions among a group of in dividua ls , India lacks that virtue as corruption and inefficiency is rampant everywhere in every sphere of life and it also lacks unanimity, party in power uses all state machinery to curb opposition and topples opposition government of states by hook or crook and so riots, agitations, demonstrations and violence even in elected bodies is common. Thus need of hour is that democracy should be understood in which both party in power and opposition should follow democratic norms and should act for welfare of all citizens.

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Now this is an era of globalization, which means an upsurge of market economy with political democracy. India has made astonishing progress in this sphere and according to Indian ruling class and Indian newspapers it may become richest and most powerful country in near future leaving behind U.S.A. and China etc., in economic development.

India has achieved democracy and development in the post-colonial period and her economy is next to U.S.A and China. As it is developing more rapidly than U.S.A. and China, so it may become richest country of the world.

It is believed that democracy is a form of good governance as in case of bad governance people exercise their power to change the government. It is true for democratic countries like U.S.A., Engl and, Canada and other countries but it is not true about India where votes are acquired through money, muscle and by dubious means and by booth capturing and on the basis of religion, caste and ethnicity etc.

Corruption, favouritism and nepotism etc., are prevailing , so people lack electricity and even water etc., corruption is prevailing even in judiciary, so 3 crore cases are pending. Due to delay in cases, people are taking law in their own hands and terrorism is rising. As such democracy is a form of good governance and development where persons in power work for welfare of masses and for development of country.

Q. 2. Analyse the working of the federal system in India.

Ans. Characteristics of Indian Federalism The essence of Federal Union: Constitutional experts are of the opinion that India is not a Federal state. It is a unitary state or can be called a *quasi-Federal* state.

1. After independence India was divided in A, B and C states. In 1956 whole structure was changed. Later on lot of states have been created according to whim of the party in power at centre. In a country where states can be created or abolished at the whim of centre cannot be called a Federal state.

2. Governor is appointed by the centre and he acts according to wishes and dictation of party in power at centre because his appointment and tenure depends on the whim of persons in power. Changes of State Governments has been followed by Congress and later on by Janta government, N.D.A. government and now it is being ruthlessly by U.P.A. government in centre.

This continuous by frequent use of Article 356 to dismiss state governments has made Indian federalism useless.

3. In India all higher and important posts are filled by common All India service. During British rule most of the high posts were filled by English men and due to only about one thousand British officials it was called British rule , now all higher posts are filled by All India services, so it is useless to call India as a Federal state as subordinate judicial officers are bound to obey the orders of their bosses.

4. There is centralized electoral machinery which manages election. It is said that Election Commissioners favoured Congress by all means in their power because like Governors, Election Commissioners and members of Election Commission are appointed by Central Government through President controloplonning of whole India.

In India, decisions of Supreme Court are binding in whole India. Not only this all the Judges of High Courts are appointed by Chief Justice of India in consultation with two other Supreme Court Judges. In U.S.A. and in lot of other countries Judges are either elected by people or appointed by State auth orities . Not only this during British rule there were only civil and criminal courts but now there are lot of Tribunals, Family Courts, Consumer Courts, Labour Courts, Municipal Courts, Taxation Courts of Income tax, Sales tax, Customs and Excise etc., who control every aspects of personal life and way of living through daily increasing central laws, so India cannot be considered a Federal state.

5. **Financial dependence of States-Central** Government possess enormous power of printing notes and of minting coins. Of most of the financial resources and of taxation have been given to centre. Not only this Reserve Bank as well as the leading banks and financial institutions are under the control of Central Government so State

Government have to depend on Central Government. State Government are fully dependent on centre and through VAT Central government is trying to make state government fully dependent.

6. Central Government possesses full control over state laws through Governors who can disallow any law passed by state legislature or reserve it for approval of President.

7. In educational field U.G.C., N.C.E.R.T., C.B.S.E. etc., have wiped out state control on education.

8. Means of transport such as railway, and hospitals, health care and drug control etc., are with the Central Government.

9. Central Government can give any order or direction, and can send army to implement it or can dissmiss state Government's so State Government power has became null and void.

10. President possess special powers welfare of Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and for minorities.

11. Similarly in case of calamities such as earth-quakes and riots etc. Central Government possesses full sovereign powers.

Fi nally, Central Government controls water , elec tricity, industrial development control over companies and share market etc.

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN FEDERALISM

As India is quasi-Federal state, so it is useless to concoct arguments in favour of Federalism in India. Worst thing is that party in power in Central Government even if it does not possess majority at centre tries to impose its rule by hook or crook as is clear in 2005. In centre Congress possesses 145 members and B.J.P. 138, but through Governor Sibte Razi tried to rule at Jharkhand in direct defiance of Constitution and succeeded through Governor Zamir in bringing downfall of ruling Government of Goa and imposed Governor Buta Singh's rule in Bihar because Lalu Prasad Yadav's party lost election in Bihar. As Lalu Prasad Yadav is in Central Government so to please him , Bihar was under Governor Sardar Buta Singh's Rule, who acted partially and had to quit due to unconstitutional.

WORKING OF FEDERAL SYSTEM

Planning Commission has become the economic Cabinet of the country as a whole . The State Government have been dismissed by misuse of Article 356 more than 100 times. VAT has crippled State Governments financially, so India has failed to maintain federal system with federal outlook.

In concluding remarks it may be stated that India has failed to implement federalism. So there are violent conflicts in Manipur and Kashmir and N.E. States etc.

Government of India Act introduced federalism in India but Governor General *i.e.* Viceroy possessed very important imposing powers, so federalism did not succeed .

After 1947 Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and their dynasty imposed its rule. They used Article 356 to topple state governments , so federalism remained a myth.

After this footsteps of Congress governments to topple State Governmets by article 356 were followed by Janta governments etc. Now minority Congress government in power with the support of communists has used Article 356 to curb protest against railway accident to impose its rule in Gujarat like Goa and Bihar and Jharkhand. This has given much shock to Indian federalism , but federalism is still strong as in Gujarat, Jharkhand and Bihar, it emerged truimphant.

Q. 3. Discuss the significance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in Indian democracy.

Ans. Constitutional Amendments: To make local self-government and Panchayati Raj system successful constitutional amendments and Rajiv Gandhi government introduced 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill in 1989.

THE 73rd AMENDMENT

After 1989, the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 relating to village Panchyats and Municipalities in India was passed during the regime ofNarsimha Rao government which defined Gram Sabha as a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within area of Panchyat at village level.

It stated that Panchayat means an institution of self-government constituted under Article 243B for rural areas.

In Article 243 A it was stated Gram Sabha may exercise such powers as legislature of state may be law provider. The states of Punjab, Haryana and of Tamil Nadu gave power of approval of budget to Gram Sabha.

The obligatory functions of Panchayat included maintenance of public wells, ponds, safe drinking water, dispensaries, schools and also development works like irrigation schemes, rural electrification, cottage and small industries and poverty alleviation programmes etc.

LIMITATION OF THE AMENDMENT

Greatest limitation on local self-government bodies is lack of finance, non co-operation of bureaucracy and state governments , so they are unable to achieve targets and work efficiently.

THE 74th AMENDMENT

The 74th amendment provided three types of local self-governments for urban areas, Municipal Corporations for Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Patna etc. Municipalities for other cities and Nagar Panchyats for town areas. Under Article 243ZF Committee for District Planning was provided to consolidate the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities. Article 243ZF provided continuance of existing laws of municipalities etc. Some states provide direct election of Mayors and some by elected councillor of Municipal Corporation.

Municipalities elect Chairman who possesses power of appointment of primary teachers etc., and carries on work with the help of executive officer and other employees Now houses connect pre-build without their permission. Now municipalities and corporations have become most powerful as construction of roads, supply of water and electric etc. depend on them.

SUMMARY

Indian government has conferred lot of power to local bodies such as District Boards, Municipal corporations, Municipal Committees and on village Panchayats, but these have not been successful due to lack of funds and non co-operation of bureaucracy and political leaders and muscle power of mafia and terrorists organisations such as nuxalites , Maoists and People's War Group (P.W.G.) etc. Need of hour is to lessen terrorist's terror then to try for local self- government. Inspite of all hurdles local bodies have done a very good work and supply of water, electricity, construction of roads and houses, shops etc., depends on them.

SECTION-II

Q. 8. Discuss the Factors for the growth of regionalism in India.

Ans. Conceptualizing Region and Regionalism: The Indian Context: Idea of regionalism comes due to

distinctiveness of territory due to structure , history, language, culture , caste and community status and with hope of political and economic gain.

For regionalism after religion, language and geographical, historical, cultural, economic political administrative , psychological factors and dominance of particular caste or community also counts. Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand have been formed due to domination of Adivasis whose leaders felt, they are being exploited by the leaders of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

REGIONALISM IN COLONIAL INDIA: HISTORICAL GENESIS

Regionalism came into existence as Burma was separated from India. During British rule Congress was the dominating party and other party Musi im League was communal party so regionalism remained dorment due to lack of political support still Dravida and Akali movements possessed strong regional basis while formation of Sindh and Orissa possessed regional , language, geographical and historical and cultural basis etc.

THE BASIS OF REGIONALISM:

THE 1950S- 1960S

In 1956, B were states abolished and regional identities on the basis of economic, religion, language, tribal origin etc., gained im portance . These movements were supported by local leaders.

In formation ofManipur, Meghalya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh racially distinct Bodos, Meities etc., and economic factors played a major role. For formation of Goa and Pondichery history played major role as Goa was under Portuguse rule upto 1962 and Pondichery was under French rule upto 1957.

Hindi was declared lingua franca oflndia but in India there are 22 languages, therefore, states opposed imposition of Hindi. Consequently Telugu speaking people opposed Tamil, and formed Telugu-speaking Andhra. Karnatic formed Kannada-speaking state and Malyalam-speaking people formed Kerala. Punjabi- speaking people formed Punjab and Hindi-speaking people formed Haryana, Marathi-speaking people formed Maharastra and Gujarati-speaking people formed Gujarat. Jharkhand and Chhatisdgarh were formed due to identities based on tribal origin and Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal due to being hilly areas with distinct culture and upper class majority ofBrahmins and of Kshatriyas.

RECENT GROWTH OF REGIONALISM

Factor of Economic Imbalance: After the abolition offeudalism and zamindari, rich landed peasantry gained importance and regional parties were formed to achieve economic gain, importance and identity, therefore, demands for formation of Telangana, Vidarbh, Saurashtra, Marathavada, of Harit Pradesh and of Bundelkhand etc., are gaining popularity and importance.

Q. 9. Explain the role of media in Indian democracy.

Ans. Media and Democracies: The press and politics have always been closely associated. The press became the vehicle to provide theoretical base to political liberal, socialist and communist movements, so it has been given the status of fourth estate.

The feudal system was overthrown to establish democracy on the basis of liberty, equality and fraternity. Media has become the main vehicle of the ideological growth ofl iberal, socialist and communist democracies. In U.S.A., it support liberal democracy and in India secular and socialist democracy and in Pakistan Islamic rule based

on military dictatorship. Thus , Media has become the main vehicle of ideological growth of democracy and communicates with the people on behalf of the authorities. With the help of Media those who enjoy power always claim that they are forming the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES AND DEMOCRACY

Due to development of technolog ies , computers and internet also play an important part alongwith press in democracy to mould pubI ic opinion and influence public policy and democratic set up..

SUMMARY

In democratic set-up media through limited and partial news and views moulds and forms public opinion. Press is the main vehicle to do this , so it has been called fourth estate.

Press is medium of supplying news, views and entertainment. Media is so powerful that due to support of Media D.T.C. possesses greatest number of C.N.G. buses in the world. Delhi is the only place in the world where only C.N.G. vehicles are allowed while all over the world people possess right to use petrol, diseal or C.N.G. for this vehicle.

Exclusive preference to C.N.G. has been achieved only in Delhi due to support ofMedia. New bill giving right of information to public has been passed in May 2005, to support media. Demolition of buildings was achieved in Delhi as media supported it. Advocates strike failed as media opposed it, S.B.I. bank strike succeeded as media supported it.

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